A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION BY MR. HORR.

THE PROTECTION SHIP HEADING TRUE FOR NA-TIONAL PROSPERITY AND NOW SAILING WITH A FAIR WIND - CONFUSION OF THE PARTY THAT LOVETH AND

It is now a little more than one year since I began writing for The New-York Weekly Tribune. I purpose now to have a talk with my readers concerning what has been done during that time and speak a word as to future prospects.

When I began my work in this new field of labor the country had just emerged from a political conflict from which the Republicans had come out beaten on all sides. The lower house of Congress had been changed from a body having Republican majority of 15 to one with a Democratic majority of over 135. Such a complete revolution has seldom been witnessed in representative government. It could be fitly compared to nothing except a political cyclone. Republicans were everywhere dumbfounded and many of them discouraged. The Democrats were sverywhere jubilant. Many of them were wild with joy and profuse in self-glorification. Not a few were imprudent and harsh in their criticisms upon the situation. It was marvellous with what clf-complacency they would announce that "the Republican party is dead and gone forever, and from this on the Democrats are to have it all their own way." An expression of contempt would take possession of their countenances at the mere mention of any Republican who claimed that the Democratic victory might, after all, be temporary. "No. no: they were in the saddle once again, and in to stay."

The readers of The Tribune will bear me witness that in the very outset I stated that, while our had been complete, it had been by the most systematic misrepresentations and downright lying ever known in any political contest. The McKinley bill was then new and untried. Farm products were low in price; times were hard; and discontent everywhere prevailed. In many of the Western States discontent and dissatisfaction seemed to run riot and we had cranks of every description galore. We were told that the McKinley bill would drive up the price of all manufactured goods, and would prevent this country from selling its farm products abroad. The enemies of the bill asserted that that measure had built a Chinese wall about our Nation; and that the United States would no longer be able to transact much business with the rest of the world. They asserted that the regiprocity clause of the bill was a fraud and a lie, and that, under its provisions, no treaties would ever be made which would furnish a new market fer a "pound of pork or a barrel of flour."

Now and then a Republican would be found with courage enough to defend the bill and to ask its opponents to economize their breath, stop their lying and wholesale abuse for a while and give the bill a fair trial. It availed little. Their heads were turned with their recent victories. From their ranting, one would have concluded was already a dead-letter and that, by some trick or legerdemain, it would be repealed even without any action on the part of Congress. The mere suggestion that the new tariff law was going to be tried, even in spite of the elections, would make its enemies howl with rage. What, try a bill that had just been condemned by the people-overwhelmingly "Yes," some of us said; "it is going to be tried. The condemnation you speak of took place without any trial. The testimony offered was simply that of false witnesses. The liars have had their day in court; and now the people propose to test the bill by its practical workings. Business men will judge of it by its You noisy demagogues, please keep still and we will soon learn about the law by seeing how it works."

One year has come and gone. The first year's business under the new tariff law has been completed and its resources are now known. port of the Secretary of the Treasury is made; and from it, the President, in his message to Congress, has condensed the whole result. I give it below. This statement should be read by every man and woman in the United States. It con tains an answer full and complete to every false statement made and reported so often in the fall

of 1890. Here is what the President says: It is not my purpose to enter at any length to which I have referred; but a brief examination of the statistics of the Treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that sults have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends. Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the country has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the List Congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into

During the twelve months from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was \$1,747,806,406, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States. The largest in any previous year was in 1890, when our comounted to \$1.647,139,093, and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over \$100,000,000. It is interesting, and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ending September 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to \$824,-715,270, which was an increase of more than \$11, 000,000 over the value of the imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year, when the imports of merchandise were unusually large in anticipation of the tailf legislation then pending. The ave age annual value of the imports of merchandise for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 was \$692,186,522, and during the year ending September 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by \$132,528,469.

The value of free imports during the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, was \$118,002,387 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of \$106,846,508 in the value of imports of dutlable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the preceding twelve months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 34.27, an increase of 13.91 per cent. If we take the six months ending September 30 last, which covers the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the per cent of value of merchandise im-ported free of duty is found to be 55.37, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any fiscal year in the history of the Government.

If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The value of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending September 30, 1801, was \$923,091,136, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was \$860,177,-115, an increase of \$62,914,021, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of exports of merchandise for the preceding twenty years; this exceeds in amount and value the exports of merchandise during any year in the history of the Government. The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products curing the year referred to over the corresponding twelve months of the prior year was \$45,846,197. while the increase in the value of exports of manufactured products was \$16,838,240.

What about that Chinese wall? What about the advance in price of manufactured goods? What about no new manifests? How about no new industries? How about the balance of trade which those gentlemen said would be so largely against us? How about the general distress which they told us was sure to follow? What about that bankrupt Treasury they predicted so loudly and so long? Have there been no treaties formed under the Reciprocity clause of the bill? Is the treaty made with Brazil a lie? Is the one made with San Domingo false? Is the Spanish treaty a myth?

Come, gentlemen, you did all the lying. Now walk up to the captain's office and settle. Not one single prediction which they made about the results of that legislation has come to

A YEAR OF THE NEW TARIFF. sustained the law. New industries have been established; and more are soon to follow. Manufactured goods are cheaper, not higher. The products of the farm are bringing better prices. Mortgages are being paid off. Labor is well employed. More money is in circulation per capita than ever before; and it is all good money. Every dollar is worth its face in gold.

We are about to enter upon another national campaign, and the Republicans are full of courage and confidence. Even the Democrats have ceased their gibberish about the Republican party being dead. Their leading journals are all agreed without the State of New-York that in the coming election the Democracy is doomed to defeat. The Republicans may win without that State. The Democracy, by no manner of means, can do so. The great Northwest is again practically conceded to the Republicans. They are therefore going to win the contest united and strong.

We Republicans know in what we believe. are in favor of protection, in favor of honest money, in favor of reciprocity, and fair elections and an honest count. We are in favor of this American Republic and purpose to stand by our

own country. How about our friends the Democrats? They are divided and at war among themselves. They have just closed a contest for Speaker, in which they said things about each other as hard as we have ever charged them with. They are not agreed on any great public policy. Some of them are for and some against the free coinage of silver. Some are for and some against free trade. Some are for Mr. Cleveland and some against him. Some claim that reciprocity is a good thing for this country, while others pronounce it a fraud. The Democrats seem able to unite upon only one thing. They can at any rate join in denouncing the Republican party and its principles. They cannot agree upon any policy of their own.

Meantime the new tariff law is proving the wisdom of its authors by blessing the entire The fruit it bears shows the nature of the tree. The National debt is being paid. Our soldiers are receiving their welcomed pensions. A Navy is being built. The Treasury of the Nation is in excellent condition. Our people are prosperous. The United States is getting ready to produce its own tin plate, and is even opening up mines of pure tin. Already pigs of tin metal taken from American mines are sold weekly in our markets. Linen factories are being built and run on American soil, and are consuming the fibre of American flax. Factories for the manufacture of beet sugar are in process of erection; and the culture of the sugar beet will soon be one of the great industries of the farmers of this country. The wild theories as to finance and Governmental aid have had their run, and people are once more coming to their senses. Cranks have had their day, and now men of sound business sense are fast coming to the front.

One such able, clear and convincing statement as is made by Secretary Foster in his report is worth more to clear away the mist and the people financial wisdom than a dozen volumes of such vagaries as are daily published by the Jerry Simpsons, and set affoat by the "fiat money fiends of the United States.

Hence I say to the Republicans of this Nation be of good cheer. Our party was never in better form for a square stand-up fight than it is to-day. The situation is in every way more promising than it was four years ago. The Democratic House of Representatives in Congress has just organized. If there is anything in the situation unfavorable to the Republican cause, you can safely trust that House to remove it. The Administration is being run carefully, conservatively and with consummate skill and marked ability. Borrow no trouble about the coming candidate He will be some one in whom our people believe, in whom we can safely trust. The convention at Minneapolis will decide that question wisely and well. In the meantime let us all unite in an oldfashioned, well-directed effort to present a solid

The Tribune will be in this battle to win You can rely upon its zeal and love for the party and its principles. You can depend upon the truthfulness of its teachings. Read it yourselves; and get your neighbors to read it also! If you are puzzled over the tariff or the currency, send along your question with regard to the point you have in mind. If it is possible to help you out, your question will be answered. The coming campaign will be one of education. The enemy cannot avoid the real issues of the day if they try. The Republican party is one of principle We are proud of our past record, know what we believe, and have great faith in the good sense and real patriotism of the American people Our cry then is "Ho every man to his tent.

We have a crafty and unscrupulous foe to fight We know his methods and understand to what iniquity he will resort in his desperation. The Tribune believes the Republican policy is right. We propose to stand by our guns. Let every Republican then "fall into line." Organize thoroughly and begin work! "Up, boys, and at The victory is ours if each Republican 'em !' will do his duty. R. G. HORR.

BROOKLYN POLICE PUZZLED.

THEY CAN FIND NO CLEW TO THE RECENT DOUBLE MURDER.

The identity of the murderer of Mrs. Frieda Boschi sky and her four-year-old son, Israel, in Brooklyn, is still wrapped in deep mystery. The police are entirely at sea for some clew that will aid them in running down the mu derer, but seem to be powerless. The discharge of Simon Feltman and Szentvany Jonnas, who were suspected of having committed the crime, has resulted in the police losing hopes of clearing up the case. Marks Lemburg, the glazier, is still in the custody of the police, despite the fact that he proved an The police refuse to say why they are detaining him. Since Feltman lias received his freedom he has not occupied his rooms, which are connected with the Boschinskys'. He has slept at his brother's house, No. 16 Moore-st. The hammer which was missing from Feliman's tool chest in the roofing establishment of Herman Betz, at No. 28 Moore-st., where he was employed, was found late on Saturday night by the proprictor in the shop.

All day yesterday a crowd of people blocked the sid walk in front of the house, No. 35 Moore-st., where the crime was committed. It was nearly midnight before they could be dispersed.

The freedom of samuel Cohen, the tailor, who lived directly beneath the Boschinsky family, and who was in his room when the murder was committed, has caused much comment. The police are inclined to be lieve that Cohen knows more about the tragedy than he will tell. Another singular fact is that Policeman Decker met Cohen at the door of his room a few min utes after the murder, and saw him throw two shawls into the hallway. The shawls were afterward identified as the property of Mrs. Boschinsky. The police have since been unable to learn how the shawls got down on the floor occupied by Cohen. The latter, when ques tioned, said he found them on the sill of his door. would have been impossible for a struggle to have taker place in the Boschinsky rooms without Cohen having heard it, and still be declares that he heard no noise.

GILMORE'S BAND BACK IN THE CITY.

The Broadway Theatre was comfortably filled last even ing by the many admirers of P. S. Gilmore and his celebrated band. The concert of last evening was the last brated band. The concert of last evening was the last that Gilmore will give this season, and ended a tour which he has been making through the Central and Western he has been making through the Central and Western States. He said to a Tribune reporter last night: "We have had a very successful and pies-ant trip, although it has been laborious. We have given two concerts each day to large and enthusiastic audiences. Our tour flas been through the Western States as far as Sait Lake City. Next year we shall take a more extended trip. I'm all ways gird to get back to New-York and appear before New York audiences. The band never was in better condition, although they have had to work hard while away." The concert last evening was one intended to please both the musician and the general public, and the frequent

recalls proved the auccess of the programme. Besides the band of fifty musicians, including sixteen soloists, there were the following vocalists: Miss Emile Schneeloch. soprano; Miss Emma Schneeloch, contraito; M. Ciodio, tenor, and Edward O'Mahony, bass. Among the selections given were the following: Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana, Mosagni; Rhapsodic Hongroise, No. 12, Li-zt; the Venetian Boat Song, Blumenthal; National anthem, by Gilmore, and Sherman's March through Georgia as a funeral march.

pass. A square fight was made on the merits "Squeezers" playing carls, Triton brand, are used that law in Ohio this year, and the people by the Army and Navy. All dealers.

ONE-TWO-THREE BETTING. A SURJECT THAT AGITATES THE BOARD OF

CONTROL PHILIP DWYER IN FAVOR OF ABOLISHING IT ON

ACCOUNT OF THE FRAUD WHICH IT EN-

COURAGES-MR. WITHERS AGAINST HIM.

The Board of Control has been having fun with itself over the one-two-three betting. Mr. Withers never bets, and possibly does not have so clear an understanding of the ring as Philip Dwyer, but he ha seen fit to take issue with the president and autocrat of the Brooklyn Jockey Club on the question of doing away with the one-two-three books. When the Sage of Brookdale starts a horse he gives his stable-boys \$5 apiece to bet on him, and that is in reality about the extent of his knowledge of betting. Mr. Dwyer was for several years the betting member of the firm of Dwyer Brothers. He used to wager \$20,000 where Michael Dwyer wagered \$200. Recently he has at most ceased to bet, while "Mike" has become and i recognized as the great American plunger. Presumably Philip Dwyer knows something about the crookedness of the betting ring, as he has had trouble enough with the bookmakers to turn any man's hair gray He knows that one-two-three botting is the incentiv to more fraud on the turf than anything else that could be mentioned, and is in favor of its entire aban donment. John Hunter, whose friends like to be one-two-three, and whose life, so to speak, was saved several times last season when Dagonet was third, has taken sides with Mr. Withers as against Mr. Dwyer and is exerting whatever influence he may possess t retain the one-two-three feature in the ring. other members of the board are neutral. Mr. Hunter charges James Galway with being the disturbing ele ment in the board on all questions. He does this humorously, of course, for it is said that Mr. Galway, no matter which side he starts on, invariably winds up with the majority. He is too magnanimous to quar rel with any of his colleagues. He yields to their bet ter judgment gracefully if he can, but at any rate be yields. Mr. Morris, always amiable, waits to hear Then he puts his foot every side before deciding. down and you know where to find him. He has taken no active part in the discussion of one-two-three bet ting. Mr. Lawrence defers to Mr. Withers, Dwyer and Mr. Morris, but never loses sight of his interests. He is willing to fall in line, providing always that Tammany Hall is not to be offended. It is no secret that the management of the Coney Island Jockey Club is largely a Tammany af-Its relations with the poolrooms, through the accomplished John M. Bowers, is sufficient proof of

However, all talk of abolishing the one-two-three books is likely to end in smoke. Mr. Dwyer seems to be the only member of the board in favor of doing away with them, and there is no doubt that he could make a stubborn fight, for in the board his influence is strong, but rather than force the issue he will drop the subject and pass on to something else.

There is a growing sentiment among racegoers in favor of stoping one-two-three betting, and Mr. Dw who mingles freely with all classes of turfmen, is only voicing their wishes when he takes up the cudge against the frands perpetrated daily by men in the ring who have become known to the rac-ing world as "undertakers." The "undertaker" was never heard of in this country till the one-two three books gained a firm hold in the betting ring. Two years ago there was a solitary bookmaker. Gles son by name, who began laying one-two-three odds. He may have plied his trade honestly; no charges have been preferred against him. He certainly piled it prosperously, and other bookmakers gradually fell Soon the ring was half filled with one-two-three books, and all did a successful business The public liked three chances instead of one or two, and as the odds one-two-three were nearly always within a point or two of those for a place, the advantages of the system were apparent. But by and by it was whispered about the quarterstretch that the one-two three bookmakers were not dealing fairly. They were laying longer odds all the time for third place, but somehow the horses expected to be third were gener ally beaten off, or pulled up so as to finish fourth or fifth or anywhere in the ruck. Many times a horse that should have won, and that if run honestly could have been worse than second, failed to even third place, and the public money bet straight, place and one-two-three was poured in the coffers of the ring. It was an easy matter for a one-two-three bookmaker to say to a jockey: "If you can't win, pull up, and don't be third." rule of racing requiring that a beaten horse shall be ridden out for third place, and it is not on record that

Much of the heavy betting done in these days by the so-called public is against a horse instead of on him. An owner, for example, who thinks his horse cannot win, or who does not want him to win or get a place, goes into the ring and gets a friendly onetwo-three bookmaker to lay against him to the extent of \$100 to \$5,000. In fact, he himself turns on the ground," Other one-two-three bookmakers as the phrase goes. take the tip and lay long prices against the horse, who, of course, loses, even if he has to be pulled to do so, that is, pulled out of third place, which could have secured without effort. This is not regarded by the smart owner or trainer as deliberate traud, because there is no law against it. But the innocents," who have grasped at the long one-two-

jockey was ever punished for not riding out for

three odds, have been plundered. A jockey and an owner or trainer may be ruled of for pulling a horse out of first place, but they may pull him out of third place six times a day mpunity. Hence there is but one thing to do to check the existing evil, namely, wipe out the onetwo-three books, or make a rule requiring that horses shall be ridden out for third place. Such a rule is disapproved by owners, who declare that they could not afford to have their horses severely punished and possibly laid up for so insignificant a sum as is generally given as third money. The public believe that all horses should be whipped out till the winning post is passed, which is but natural, as they are accustomed to view racing from the point of view of be ting alone. on the other hand, the owners of horses must protect their property. They regard it as a hardship to be required to drive a beaten horse to his last gasp for \$100 or less. Owners and the public can never agree on this subject, and there is no use in trying to pring

on this subject, and there is no use in trying to bring them together.

One thing is certain in all this discussion, namely, that in great stakes, such as the Futurity, the leadination, the Brooklyn Handicap and the Suburban, there is no attempt to pull a horse out of third place. Why! Because the hird money is worth racing for and every owner wants to win it. If jockey clubs, however, were to increase largely the third money in all their handicaps, sweepstakes and purses, there would be no end of the evil, as a common horse might easily secure third money three or four times a day, without being able to capture first money once, and there would be no inducement for his owner ever to send him to win.

send him to win.

No, there seems to be but one way out of the diffi-culty. Take Philip Dwyer's advice and abolish every one-two-three book in the land.

THE GOSSIP OF THE TURF. NOTES ABOUT HORSES AND TRAINERS.

The many reports about Longstreet's condition and the prospects of his facing the starter next spring have d many inquiries in regard to his true condition from norsemen and racegoers. As was said some weeks ago in The Tribune, Longstreet is all right and never looked etter in his life. He is big and high in flesh; better in his life. It is nothing to indicate that legs are perfectly cool; there is nothing to indicate that he was amss, except the ridges caused by the firing irons. A trainer said yesterday: "If Longstreet is in a race with any weight up that horses carry I want my horse in the other race." Banquet was running in a paddock yesterday. Like all geldings, he picked up rapidly and te:day. Like all geidings, he picked up rapidly and shows no signs of his hard campaign. Sir John was taking plenty of exercise in an adjoining paddock and appeared to good advantage. His legs are smooth. He is in perfect health and will have a better show next spring than he did last. Fremont occupies the next paddock. He is never still ton minutes at a time. He takes more exercise than he would if he were doing regular work. "Old Nessel! Becaland takes military said." He will store the state of the said takes military and the said. Bones," Raceland, takes matters easily. He will start into active work with more fiesh than he ever had be-fore. St. Carolus has recovered from the effects of his blister. As he is one of the gross doers, and gets big fast, he will get ten or twelve miles every day. Nomad being talked about by owners of coming th He is in good shape now, but he was a sick horse at one time this fall. Leonawell is one of the sort that looks as time this rail. Leonawell is one of the sort that looks as if he were groomed to go in the show ring. His coat is bright and eilky. He is in perfect health, and his owner is already figuring the weights that will be assigned to him in the three-year-old handicaps in the spring of 1892. yearling daughter of Megari, by the Brooklyn Handiwinner, Dry Monopole, in the same stable (0, Jones), is a good-looking filly and has shown fast trials.

At William Barrick's stable the late arrivals from Ken-

tucky were inspected. Tom Rogers is a rugged-looking tucky were inspected. Tom Rogers is a rugged-looking, trong-built horse, which performed creditably in the West. He won several races. Frank Kinney was the choice of the majority of those present. He looks every inch a good racehorse. He raced and won stakes at Saratogs. "Phil" Dwyer said that he won all the way, like the good one that he it. Blue Rock has been alling all the He will receive a biliter to day that will reach the ight spot, as his trainer said they would blister him all right spot, as his trainer see to Westchester yesterday to over. "Con" Leighton went to Westchester yesterday to bring home the Dandy Dinmont colt. The St. Blaise— Lady Primrose colt is getting along nicely. The splint is not a bad one, but Leighton believes in taking time by the foreleck; so he had it punctured and blistered. Dashing

Belle (the Refraction filly) is growing into a big mare. SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

She is wintering in great shape. The others in the stable are in good health. There is not a sick horse on the Gravesend track. Green B. Morris was at his THE DANGER OF FREE COINAGE.

THE DANGER OF FREE COINAGE. stable outside the track, where he has a ministure far laid out in paddecks. There is a lane running through them to his house. Judge Morrow was the first one looked at. He is roughing it, but looks a picture of good health. Strathmeath is all a trainer could desire him to be at the present time. He is growing and spreading, and many would not know him, there is such a change in his appearance. That he will be a factor in the spring handleaps no one who has seen him doubts. Cella has been setuned in both shoulders. They were removed yesterday. She was turned loose in a paddock for the first time in three weeks, with Strathmeath. Strange to say, she has fallen in love with him. She will not allow horse near him. She bosses him all around the k. If he doesn't move to suit her she gives him a kick, and he never kicks back. It is amusing to watch them. Green says: "Cella is just like some women." False B, one of his Kentucky purchases, is a splendidooking chestnut colt, and if half of what is said about him in Lexington is true, he is a "clinker." Green is sweet on him, and said he considered him a bargain at \$3,500. Green is sweet Tom Tough is a winner, and looks as if he would do. The thers in the stable are all doing well.

The new official racing calendar meets a long-felt want, only for the 'big four' !" as the Board of Control trucks are called. It certainly should be for all tracks, so that owners, trainers and others can early find out the amount of money and number of races won by any horse that may be entered in a race. The ques-tion of forfeits is once more being agitated. That something to regulate forfeits should be done, every turiman knows. There are so many tracks that run in opposition to the big tracks, that it is an easy matter to take chances and dodge the forfeits, should the entry prove of no account. The result is that the tracks under the Board of Control have to hustle for entries which the forfeit list keeps away from them. There is a copy of the specie-paying banks." forfeit list of 1874 in existence that would be interesting pension, the general op "Marty" Bergen will apply for a license. If it many trainers in a fix, should he ride for them, as they would give cause to have their own licenses revoked, for riding a jockey that was under punishment by the Board. At Monmouth Park everything is quiet. Few horses are being worked; the ones that are will be raced at the

Mr. Duffy, agent of S. S. Brown's stable, purchased two yearlings from J. A. & A. H Morris for \$1,000 for

the pair.

A. J. Joyner is reported to be sick. He was to be back to-day. He did not look well when he went South and has been alling for some time.

August Belmont, jr., will have a select stable of about

Tournament is in Kentucky and is in good health. He is going sound, and is as likely to face the starter as treet or Tenny.
c Strathmeath-Annette colt, like all colts that die

was the best one in the stable. Pincus is inconsolab as he said: "No one knows how good he was but me."

Hyland will be out to-morrow if the day is pleasant.

The amount of sickness at Jerome Park has been greatly The usual crowd was at the Morris Park Club Hou

yesterday. It is fast becoming the favorite point for driving parties, as it is open to all respectable people who desire to see the house.

STATING BACE ON BOCKLAND LAKE. Congers, N. Y., Dec. 20 .- A skating race this afterno at Swartout Pond, a branch of Rockland Lake, between Edwin Morgan and J. Loppe, one mile, three laps to the mile, was won by Morgan in 2 minutes 34 seconds.

TENANTS IN A PANIC.

FLAMES IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE DISTURB HAR LEM'S SUNDAY QUIET.

The Sunday afternoon rest of the working people who make their homes in Harlem in the neighb of Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. was roughly disturbed yesterday by a fire which broke out in the four-story brownstone double flathouse No. 2,002 Third-ave. Several families were turned homeless into the street and a wild panic among the tenants made matters lively in that part of Third-ave The airshaft was to the fore again. On the ground floor of the house William Dettles runs a small sta Next to him, in the southern wing of tionery store. the building, is Morris Meyer, a toymaker, who had just laid in a stock of Christmas knickknacks. The room of Bettle's store is divided front the front shop by a closed door. It was in this room that the fir originated, in a spot immedia ely adjoining the airshaft and dumbwaiter that runs through the house. The flames shot up the dumbwaiter and air-

shaft, and in three minutes had possession of the whole building. John Long, who lives on the second was the first to discover the He ran to the dumbwalter, opened it and sprang back as a tongue of flame leaped out at him. Long derted down the stairs into the street and sent out an alarm Policeman Harper, who was patrolling the post, ra through the house, breaking open all locked doors. The tenants came tumbling down in a mad rush. lambored down the fire-escapes, but others found their escape cut off by the flames, which now had forced their way out of the front windows of the second floor.

children to Sunday-school and were enjoying an after-noon's nap when they heard the shouts outside. Growley led the way downstairs but on the second floor he found himself confronted by a sheet of flame. Calling to the others to follow, he bounded up the Calling to the others to follow, he bounded up the stairs to the roof, forced open a skylleht, and then helped his wife and Mr. and Mrs. White out onto the roof. Thence they made their way down a fire-ladder into the adjoining house.

After an hour's hard work the fire was got under control, but not until the whole lower half of the house had been burned out. The total loss will not exceed \$66.000.

exceed \$6,000. THE SALVATION ARMY AND ITS WORK.

The announcement that Mrs. Ballington Booth was t deliver an address at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last evening was the cause of that church being crowded to the doors. The subject of Mrs Booth's address was "The Work of the Salvation Army." The Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, paster of the church introduced Mrs. Booth. She spoke for nearly an hour and a half. In the course of her address she said:

"The members of the Salvation Army endeavor to live a life-like Christ's when He was on earth. Such endeavors produce greater results than all the theories ever advanced the benefit, spiritual and temporal, of man, I the people of the slums once get to understand that members of the Salvation Army can live peacefully and happily among them because they love Christ, it will not take long for them to realize what they want and they will seek Christ. You may say what you wish about the will seek Christ. You may say what you wan about the Silvation' Army, but you cannot challenge its principles. Its members live in the slums and lave the inhabitants for Christ's sake. As soon as those wretched people know that you are their friends, know that you love them, you can exert a powerful influence over them. You know the condition of the people of the slums and you wonder, when condition of the people of the stand you make you have a proposal for their misery. You may rest assured that the heathen, the infidel and the unbeliever will not be held responsible for it. It is not their business to teach the people about You who know of their condition, and you who profess to be children of Christ, will be held responsible.

And the more you know of their condition the more sibility will rest on your shoulders.

WILLING TO DRINK ALL THE RUM IN BROOKLYN. Another lunatic with a mission appeared in Brooklyn Another lunatic with a mission appeared in Brooklyn yesterday. He announces that he is Inspector Byrnes and that he is going to clear out the liquor-stores in the two cities. His name is Daniel Sullivan. He is thirty-one years old and lives at No. 25 Statesat. Sullivan left home yesterday afternoon and went into a liquor-store at Columbia and State sis. There he ordered a glass of ale, for which he refured to pay. He was roughly handled by the which he red to the street. Then he proprieter and found his way to the street. Then he went to the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station, in Congress st., and told Sergeant McCullough that he we entire police reserve at the station if an opportunity of-fer-d. No encouragement being given him in his desire to wipe out of existence the police force, he offered to fight the sergeant himself. Finally he became so botsterous that he was permitted to try his prowess against a police who was ordered to lock him up. The policeman pre

When he was seen in his cell last evening, Sullivace said: "I am the original Inspector Eyrnes. I went into Kelly's and got a glass of ale. They wanted me to pay for it. I refused, of course. Taspector Byrnes never pays for anything. That's the law," Sulfivan repeated this attenuent many times, and became greatly excited. Afterward he said that in his official capacity as Inspector of the New-York police, he had come to Brooklyn "for the good of the two cities, and to shut up all the saloons." Part of the time he appeared to be rational, and then wou Part of the time he angular the father of become greatly excited. James Sullivan, the father of Duniel, said that his son had a sunstroke last June, and was for some time in St. Mary's Hospital. He was for some time in St. Mary's 'Hospital. He has been an invalid ever since, but never before appeared out of his mind. He had not been drinking to any extent. Police Captain Dunham refused to admit Suilivan to ball. holding that the best place for him was under lock and key. He will be taken before Police Justice Tighe this

A REVENUE CUTTER'S CAPTAIN OVERBOARD. Captain Levis, of the revenue cutter U. S. Grant,

night at 10 o'clock, when pearding the boat to go to hi ressel. After putting on dry clothes in the police station where he was taken after being rescued, he went on board

Chicago Limited via New-York Central. Model trained America. See time table.

THE DANGER OF FREE COINAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT WHO THINKS THAT CON-GRESS WILL BE AMENABLE TO REASON.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Shall gold be at a premium in 1892, as it was in 1892? In other words, shall there be free coinage of silver, which means a premium on gold? Shall this unwise measure become a law in 1892? Under such free coinage of silver the gold dol'ar might be quoted for years at 125 and upward. What are we going to do about it? Nothing! Why not try to prevent it! We can at least try. There is yet time, though Cor gress meets on December 7, and will take action within the next few months. The majorities in Congress ready to vote for free

coinage have been created by the persistent reiteration of erroneous views. Can not these majorities be won over by insistence upon correct views? With the case fairly presented to it, might we not count, with out fear of disappointment, upon the reasonableness of Congress? I think so. Let us try to persuade Con gress to take the wiser course. Experienced members of Congress like Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, of Mass., and Senator Sherman, though opposed to free colnage, concede that Congress will vote it; but they pose a veto which cannot be overridgen. Is there then no danger of a premium on gold in 1892? Let us not ances. In 1857, shortly before the panic, the presidents of our banks jointly declared their institution Six days before their sus pension, the general opinion of the hour was thus ex pressed by "The New-York Hernid": "It is absurd to suppose that the banks of this city will ever, in a ody, suspend specie payments." Three days earlier it said: "Suspension is utterly and entirely out of the question." It pointed to "the bountiful harvest celled. But Nature's bounty no more prevented the panic in 1857 than it will of itself prevent free coinage of silver and premium on gold in 1892.

People were similarly surprised in 1861. cember 17 of that year our bank presidents declared that there was "no reason, justification or necessity for a suspension of specie payments." On the 19t they resolved to receive no money on special deposit payable only in gold. Nevertheless, on the 30th, they suspended specie payments, and, in addition to their ordinary accounts payable ir current funds, opened special accounts payable in gold, which were not closed for seventeen years, during all of which time gold was at a premium. The day after suspension nearly everybody supposed and the newspapers said that premium on gold would be small and of short duration. Few persons to-day consider that the proposed free coinage of silver would cause a gold quoted somewhat as gold is quoted at present in Havana and Euenos Avres Instead of instituting in this country, through bad

laws, the unfortunate customs of Cuba and the Argentine Republic as to premium on gold, Congress ought to provide for the formation all over this con tinent of an international monetary union which would enable merchants to use, for instance, bank checks in and between all the countries of this hemisphere, just as they already use such checks without discount or remium throughout the United States and Canada. Free coinage of silver would injure the silver minet

Free coinage of silver would injure the silver miners by ultimately lowering the price of silver in London far below 40 pence, and placing a corresponding discount on silver on the Pacific Coast. This argument, if energetically pressed upon the silver men in Congress and upon the miners in the West, would render it very difficult for the advocates of free coinage to hold their majorities together in Congress.

It is a grave mistake to regard Congress as an unreasonable body. I have carefully studied the mechanism of legislation at Washington—that is, how bills are framed, introduced, my dified, and defeated or passed. My first systematic inquiry into this matter

are framed, introduced, modified, and defeated or passed. My first systematic inquiry into this matter was in 1881, when I went to Washington for this special purpose, and remained there three months, again, during the years 1884 to 1887, inclusive, I spent eighteen months constantly engaged in observing legislative methods. Therefore, I am somewhat qualified to judge as to the reasonableness of Congress. It is my opinion that, if Congress votes for free coinage of silver, as Senator Sherman and Representative Lodge say it will, the fault will be the neglect of New-York to dissuade Congress from taking this reckless step.

reckless step.

I repeat the question, Shall gold be at a premium in 1892 as it was in 1862? It is in the power of New-York's merchants to decide. Active oppes iton, intelligently conducted on their part, would defeat the free coinage of silver and make all premium on gold impossible in 1892.

JAMES C. HALLOCK.

No. 70 Washington Place, Dec. 1, 1891.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: About a twelvementh ago the leading free-trade evening journal of this city published a letter from a sympathizing correspondent which deplored the fact, set forth with considerable force, that there was such . bigh duty on a certain instrument used for meas uring the cornea of the eye and called an ophthalmometer. The letter was very sarcastic at the expease of protectionists and the McKinley bill. Now it Mr. and Mrs. James Crowley and Mr. and Mrs. has come to pass in this year or so that those of us the manufacturer of scientific instruments so that finally-and not at a very remote period either-we may have them made and repaired in this country can score a success against our free-trade friends i this very matter of ophthalmometers. Thanks to the McKinley bill, it has become profitable to make this very instrument in this country, a thing that never would have occurred had there not been so high a tariff on the glass of such an apparatus. McKinley alphabet published by "The Evening Post for particulars. Ophthalmometers are now made in New-York, I may say, quite as well as they are in Paris, and they can now be sold here at very nearly the same price for which they can be bought in Paris ultimately they will be as low, if not cheaper. If the free-traders had their way not a cylindrical glass for spectacles, not one important optical instrument, would e made in this country. But if we can have the benefit of the protective restriction for a long enough period we shall be able to make everything of this character in our own city of New-York at the same

price at once and in time perhaps at a lower price than they are now made in Parts.

It has been more than intimated by another sympathizing correspondent of this same free-trade journal that most of the members of a certain committee of a certain Republican club in New-York could know nothing about such economical matters as free trade and protection. As a member of that committee I venture to say that I know enough of this question to appreciate the quality and cheapness of American glass, both for domestic and scientific purposes, and that it is manufactured here, thanks to the protection of that particular American industry, and that I am also aware of the benefit to the people at large of being able to have important scientific instruments made at our doors, and, what is quite as important, to have them repaired here by competent workmen, who would never come to this country and would never be educated in It unless it were for the protection of our tariff laws. We now make in this country, as I am informed by a leading optician, a class of spectacles that we were unable to make before the industry was protected. I know that this one instance of the ophthalmometer and of the cylindrical glasses is a small matter comparatively, but since it was thought worthy of a long letter and an editorial comment in one of your contemporaries, I venture to ask you to print the other side. Besides this, isolated facts may illustrate great principles.

The logical and ultimate ending of free-trade legislation would make scientists ulterly dependent upon the skilled workmen of English, French and German manufactures. We should have none of them here. A little patience with what may be here and there a of that particular American industry, and that I am

the skilled workmen of English, Fienca and German
manufactures. We should have none of them here.
A little patience with what may be here and there a
burden for a limited period will soon make us independent of Europe as to scientific instruments. A
free-trade policy on the other hand, just now so popular in Beacon-st, and Harvard University, will convert
us into dependent provinces of Europe.

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1891.

HILL'S IMITATION OF SOUTHERN TACTICS.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you permit a life-long reader of The Tribune to give his views of the reason for the present outrageous custaught on the sanctity of the ballot box by Hill and his gang. Is it anything more than the logical sequence of the Democratic style of carry-ing elections in the South for the last twenty years Allowed to go unchecked there, what more natural than that it should spread until it has reached our very door! The scoundrels of the North, seeing that their ilk of the South go unpunished, become emboldened to put in practice the same system of fraud and cheating, and if they are not made to feel the heavy hand of the law or, if necessary, the wholesome discipline of a vigilance committee, the people of this country will some day wake up from their apathetic sleep to find themselves slaves, ready made to the hand of some tyrant of the David B. Hill stamp, who is to-day the virtual dictator of the state of New-York. And for this apathy of the people, the Republican press of the country is largely to blame. How little do we see in it of the ballot-box stuffing, the cheating, the counting out that has to blame. How little do we see in it of the ballot-box stuffleg, the cheating, the counting out that has been going on in the South for almost a generation. For instance, last year, in the Vith South Carolina District for Congress a Republican was elected by a large majority. Did he get his seat? Oh no, his votes were rejected by the returning board, ostensibly because they were half an inch shorter than the re-

a negro.

What did the Republican press of the country have to say about this? In some obscure corner of the paper, as a news item perhaps, three or four lines. Any editorials on it? No; that would be waving the bloody shirt. Had a Democratic probed of his seat in a like manner, the Democratic probes.

been robbed of his sent in a like manner, the Demo-cratic press would have made Rome howl. They would have emblazoned it on every page. The average man is a careless unimal, and nothing but a continual setting before him of the general cassed-ness of the Democratic party ever awakens him to the danger of its supremacy.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1891. STALWART. DECREASING POPULATION IN ONTARIO.

YOUNG MEN ABANDONING THE FERTILE NIAGARA

PENINSULA-GROWTH OF CONTINENTAL

UNION SENTIMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: The counties of Lincoln, Niagara, Monek, Welland

and Haldiman form what is known in Ontario as the Niagara Peninsula. The soil is very fertile. All the and fruits, including peaches, are success grown there. The Welland Canal crosses the district from north to south. In connection with the locks upon the canal there is an immense supply of water power for manufacturing purposes. Since 1881 85,500,-000 has been expended upon the canal over and the cost of repairs and maintenance. Three trunk line of railway traverse the section from east to west, and two lines cross it from north to south, several manufacturing towns in the district City of St. Catherine's. A number of natural-gas wells are in successful operation and some of the towns are lighted from them. The population of these in 1881 was 83,052, in 1891 78,570, a loss of 4,422 in ten years over and above the gain from natural increase and immigration. The gain from natural increase was not less than 15 per cent, or 12,447. The district has therefore lost in ten years 16,860 persons, or 20 per cent of its present population, and in addition a number equal to the gain from immigration.

In the riding of West Durham, for many years represented by the Hon. Edward Blake, thirty miles cast of Toronto, there has lately been a revision of the voters' list. Only taxpayers can vote there. D. Burke Simpson, a lawyer, is president of the Liberal Association of the riding. He is a son of the late Senator Simpson, founder and president for twenty-five years of the Ontario Bank of Canada. In a letter to his associates published in the press he deplores the fact riding since the last revision t, the States. The total number on the list would not exceed 5,500, so that more than 25 per cent of the voters have gone, as Mr. Simpson says, to "join the 2,000,000 Canadians now in the United States." He further declares that not a single son of a leading family of the town of Bowman ville intends to remain in Canada. He gives the name of many leading Tory and Liberal families "whose son have all gone to the States," all of whom I know well West Durham is one of the best and wealthlest agricultural sections in Ontario.

The Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a son of Sir Charles Tupper, has been sent into Western Ontario by Premier Abbott to hold public nectings with a view of counteracting Solom Continental Union meetings. Mr. Abbott is alarmed at the growth of the sentiment. William Sloan, o Toronto, in a letter to "The Toronto Globe," says a friend of his denied that there was any annexat sentiment in Ontario. He advised him to interview intelligent men as he met them and to make a recor of the interviews. He visited the town of Grimsby few days later and discussed the question with twenty one persons. Eleven were ready to vote for pe now; four favored it, but were not prepared to take immediate action, and six were opposed Permit me to call Mr. Wiman's attention

mportant fact in connection with the Treaty of 1854

There was a strong tendency toward annexat

There was a strong tendency toward annexation in Canada at that time. The pro-slavery leaders feared it. They desired to allay the feeling in Canada in favor of it. They feared to add any new States favorable to the abolition of slavery to the Union. The Treaty of 1854 was forced upon us by Southern leaders to prevent annexation. It had the desired effect. Mr. Wiman has often declared that reciprocity and the adherence of Canada to British connection go habd-in-hand. The effect of the Treaty of 1854 proved that Mr. Wiman's declaration is unquestionably true. On the other hand, the McKinley tariff has done more in one year to force on the discussion in Canada of political union than all the discussion in Canada of political union than all the discussion of unrestricted reciprocity has accomplished in seven years. One can scarcely open a Canadian newspaper without finding some reference to political union with the United States. This morning's dispatches announce that the Hon. scarcely open a Canadian newspaper without finding some reference to political union with the United States. This morning's dispatches announce that the Hon. Mr. Mowat has issued another manifesto, another fing of distress. He appeals to the electors to stand by Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. He assures them of his confidence in Mr. Laurier. He denies that there is any considerable sentiment in favor of political union. A few months ago both he and Premier Abbott sneered at Mr. White and his Continental Union meetings and clubs. Now he appeals to the electors twice within a month against him. The reason is evident. The by-elections are conlarg on and political union is becoming a live issue. Mr. Mowat's second appeal clearly proves it. These straws indicate that the wind in Canada is blowing with considerable force toward the United States. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1891. OPHTHALMOMETERS AND THE M'KINLEY LAW.

SECRET SESSIONS NOT NECESSARILY EXECUTIVE

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Twice I read in your reports of the recent session of the Board of Control of the National Trotting dation that "the board went into executive se sion." I respectfully suggest that you issue this order to your copy readers: "If any Tribune man dare use the word executive in the sense of secret, shoot him on the spot." Though severe, the punish ment would fit the crime. The origin of this error is olvious; in fact, I know positively how it started in Newark, where it is committed every day by the public officials and nearly all the newspapers. Aldermen have frequently been members of the Legisature. While in Trenton they heard of the Senate hofding executive sessions-that is, of course, sessione in which it considers business concerning the Governor or Executive. Because these sessions were held with closed doors, it was supposed by the unlettered representatives of "Stumptown" and "The Neck" (classic parts of Newark) that an executive session meant secret session. When they returned to Newark and secret session. When they returned to Newark and attended a meeting of a Common Council committee they proudly moved that the committee go into executive session. Of course, they might as well have moved that it hold a court-martial or a session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. But the new phrase was impressive, and it was not surprising that other Adermen and commissioners of various boards should quickly adopt it. Yet I am amazed that the same misuse of the word executive should so often find its way into well-conducted newspapers, not only in Newark, but in New-York and other cities. It is becoming general. I trust The Tribune will set its face against the inexcusable innovation.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 18, 1891. excusable innovation. Newark, N. J., Dec. 18, 1891.

WHY ARE THE STREETS NOT PROPERLY MARKED?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why are so many of the streets of New-York without any visible means of identification? The old lamps have nearly all disappeared, and unless one be perfectly familiar with the city, it is difficult to find one's way to many streets opening into Eroadway and Fifth-ave. America is a great country and many things are done well. But London and Paris help the public far better in this respect. Why may not every street have the name in plain letters on every corner! It is a comparatively small thing to do, and wou'd be a great convenience not only to residents of the city, but to thousands of people who visit New-York on business. The car conductors would surely be relieved from many inquiries and as a class would appreciate the improvement I have heard many persons complain of the inconvenience of not having the streets plainly marked and have often experienced difficulty in finding my way from this cause.

enlty in finding my way from this cause.

BUSINESS VISITOR.

Peekskill, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1891.

MEANING OF THE WORD "CRANK."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have observed that of late you have frequently applied the new word "Crank" to insone persons. By this use the word loses its valuable significance, which I understand to be a responsible person of pe-culiar turn of mind, who is incapable of reasoning, and usually has some great impracticable scheme occupying this attention.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1891.

A FIGHT IN A SUBURBAN TOWN. Conductor Myers's train, which arrives at Nyack, Rocks

land County, at 1:15 a. m., was the scene of another dis-graceful affair on Saturday night. A company of colored people, among whom was "Shine" Lewis, of this place, took possession of the train, and began to have a good time generally. One colored man flourished a razor his head, and then crushed the high hat over the face his head, and then crushed the high hat over the face of a man who was asleep in the rear of the train. The man upon awakening put his hand to his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver. The railroad employes ceterred him, however, saying they would attend to the trouble. An brakeman struck one of the negroes with his lantern. On the arrival of the trile at Nyack, Myers locked them in the car, whereupon they dove through the windows, and one woman was severely injured. "Shine? Lewis was captured and sent to New-City Jail yesterday morning for ten days by Justice Tompkins. ten days by Justice Tompkins.